

days, the bright sunshine doubtless attracting many ladies who otherwise would have remained at home. The Grand Stand was crowded, and the lawn presented quite a gay scene with its ever-varying stream of promenaders. The Town Band added to the pleasures of the afternoon, but it would be a great improvement if at future meetings the musicians were afforded a better opportunity of doing themselves justice. And we would further suggest the advisability of extending the lawn and paddock by doing away with the place known as Belle Vue. A commodious range of stabling could be erected in the back-ground and the lawn extended right up to the Race Club's boundaries, thus increasing the accommodation and giving a much better view of the racing in the straight. This alteration could be carried out at comparatively little expense, and would probably increase the revenue of the Club. At the same time some effort should be made to induce the owner of the house adjoining Belle Vue to cut down the trees which block up the view of the course from the top of the straight and well inside the distance; these trees are no particular ornament to the house in question, and where public interests are so vitally concerned, the owner would probably be found amenable to reason.

The ball, giving a rollicking shortly after the advertised hour, by eight equine celebrities, all winners, going out to do battle for the seven furlongs Flyaway Plate, Mr. Sassoon being represented by Fontenoy, Hollyhock and Susewind. By what method of calculation, taking public form as a guide, Fontenoy, on whom Mr. Dallas had the mount, was made favorite at 6 to 4, it is impossible to fathom, but what is certain is that Susewind and Hollyhock galloped each other to a standstill, leaving Noirmont to achieve the easiest of victories from Hollyhock, Fontenoy, who broke down, finishing a bad third. Either one of Mr. Sassoon's trio could have won comfortably but for the suicidal policy pursued. Eureka, although looking rather jaded after his previous exertions and in face of his 7th penalty, was served up an even money chance in the Pari-Mutuel Cup (a mile and a half) and he just managed to struggle home a short head in advance of Vagrant, with Nero a third and five others unplaced. In the Chuan-shang-kuik Cup, the racing-like Syce conclusively demonstrated his vast superiority to all the griffins—Nero, perhaps, excepted—by winning in a back canter from Black Sil, Apollo, Orange Peel and five others, and then, as Autocrat, as anticipated, cleverly beat a dozen opponents in the Manchu Stakes. El Dorado, Mr. Maclean up, was regarded as such a certainty for the Cosmopolitan Cup (a mile and three quarters) that odds of 2 to 1 on were freely laid. Another upset was the result, the race being run at such a muddling pace that in the run home Vigour, an exceptionally speedy pony, had no difficulty in easily disposing of his old stable companion Vengeance and the favorite. The time, 4 mins. 0.3-5th sec. was a record. The post was the popular fancy for the Cosmopolitan Cup, which brought a lot of money from the griffins, but the unlucky grey ran with the utmost gameness, but his previous exertions told on him at the finish, and, elegant, judiciously ridden by Mr. Meyerink, won handsomely, with Wild Mint a capital third. Odds of 4 to 1 were freely bet on Hero for the Champions' in a field of eight runners, Home Guard and Noirmont being next in request. There was very little delay at the post, and when the flag fell Hero got a shade the best of the start, but in a few strides Home Guard drew alongside, and the pair raced away in close company from the field and kept locked together winning by a neck, the favorite, all out even to the finish, with Zephyr, who made up half a dozen lengths from the Monument and ought to have won easily, only half a length behind Home Guard. But for Home Guard's previous trying exertions—two hard races on the first day and a tremendous tussle over two miles on the second—it is more than probable that he would have been returned the winner; as it happened, he was defeated but far from being disgraced. As the race was run, both Mr. Dallas and Mr. Maclean rode splendidly, but to judge of racing the failure of the owner of Home Guard to obtain the assistance of something to make running for his pony must appear in the light of a fatal blunder. Had Hero obtained once a decided lead, nothing could have caught him, but with a speedy pony to take him along at score for the first five furlongs, Home Guard could then have challenged and most probably would have got home first. However, the "skewball" is a grand racer, and his well-earned victory was received with considerable enthusiasm. The day's doings were brought to a close with the Grand National Steeplechase, which was won in a canter by the favorite, Mr. Midy's Kingral, a fencer of the highest class.

OFF DAY.—SATURDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

As usual on "Off-Days" the racing was of a most exciting character, the "Mafoos" Races especially attracting great attention. Unfortunately the favorable weather which characterized the preceding days had been replaced by a rain which fell in the afternoon, and it fell at intervals during the racing. The course was in consequence rather slippery, and as few of the ponies had been ploughed, riding was not altogether without danger. Racing commenced at a o'clock with the Loong-fai Cup (six furlongs), which fell to Encounter after a grand finish with Visant; but after Mr. Hart Bock on the latter made his effort a trifle sooner, he undoubtedly would have won. For the "Midy's" Cup five unsuccessful griffins sported speedily, perseverance being again trusted by his supporters, and he started a hole worth at events. At the Monument only Bramble, who had made it all the running, and Titmouse were in it, and the former would probably have won, but in making the bend he slipped up and rolled under the rails, his rider (Mr. Maclean) narrowly escaping knocking his brains out against a post, leaving the second in the Maiden to go home by himself, an easy winner from Ventulator and Perseverance. Visant had an easy task in beating Cranham, Myth and six others in the Mafoos Race for beaten ponies, and then a splendid finish between Vagrant and Wild Mint for the one mile and a half "Lucky" Cup resulted in favor of the former by a length, with Vengeance a good third. Noirmont was served up warm for the Mafoos' Champions, but he never had a chance with Susewind, who ran clear away from his field and won in a canter. Old Guard had no difficulty in winning the Celestial Steeplechase from three opponents, and a most successful meeting was brought to a close with a scratch race for men-of-war's men which caused much amusement.

The arrangements throughout the meeting were as near perfect as possible. The Stewards showed themselves to be well up to their work and carried it through in a way that left little to be desired. Only in one instance was the verdict of the Judge (Mr. W. Howle) questioned—the dead-heat between Susewind and Hollyhock in the Autumn Cup—but as we have already indicated, nobody but a man in the box is competent to decide a really close finish. Mr. Howle has improved greatly in his starting, and wielded the flag on this occasion with gratifying success. Mr. Hough, Clerk of the Course, and Mr. Barnes Dallas, Secretary to the Race Club, were ubiquitous in the performance of their difficult and onerous duties, and gave satisfaction to all concerned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG.

To the Editor of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Sir, I read with great interest the account of the public meeting held at the City Hall last Saturday to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the Jubilee of the Colony, and it struck me that although a very large committee has been appointed, the Portuguese are conspicuous by the absence of any of their number. It cannot be said that, in such a large community as theirs, no one could be found to worthily represent them.

I remain, Yours truly,

"JUBILEE."

Hongkong, 17th November, 1890.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A.S.S. Co.'s steamer *Catterthun*, Capt. J. W. B. Darke, from Sydney and ports of call, arrived in harbour yesterday. We are indebted for the subjoined items to our Colonial exchanges:—

LONDON, October 10th.

Four stockbrokers failed to-day. Further failures are expected to take place. There is tremendous excitement on the Stock Exchange.

A Government loan of 25,000,000 marks (£1,750,000), was offered in Berlin to-day, and was subscribed twice over.

Slavin and Wauliffe have been committed for trial for a breach of the peace in connection with the recent fight.

October 11th.

Slavin and Wauliffe, after being committed for trial, were admitted to bail in £3,000 each. The hearing of the case will probably be postponed until the November Sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

October 11th.

Slavin and Wauliffe have found the necessary bail on which to answer at the November Session.

October 11th.

The Thirsk Autumn Handicap was run yesterday, and resulted in a win for the Australian mare Lady Betty.

There is a more re-assuring feeling on the Stock Exchange, and the excitement which was caused by the news of the failures has calmed down. The numbers of the Exchange were more frightened than hurt. Nine members have failed, but they are mostly small men.

The Government has advanced to the Midland Railway Company the sum of £400,000 to construct line of railway in the worst potato-blighted districts in Ireland, in order to provide employment for the sufferers by the failure of the potato crop.

The negotiations which have for some time past been in progress between the representatives of England and Italy, with the object of delimiting the respective spheres of influence in the Eastern Sudan, have failed.

England refuses to grant to Italy the permanent occupation of Kassala.

October 12th.

The *Pastor Lloyd*, a semi-official Vienna Journal, publishes what it regards as a reliable version of the reported attempt on the life of the Czar of Russia in a forest at Sierdnievico, where the Czar was hunting. It states that a Dr. Hersch threw a bomb at the Czar. The explosive missile missed his Imperial Majesty, but wounded General Werder, a German military officer, who was one of the Czar's party. Dr. Hersch was arrested.

October 13th.

Twenty-seven gravediggers employed in the Dublin cemeteries have struck work because the secretary of their union was dismissed.

By a fire in a hat factory at Smithfield, near London, five girls employed in the place and one man were killed, besides which many were injured.

October 14th.

The Engineers' Union has agreed to a 6d levy in support of the strikers in Australia. In commenting upon a letter describing the effect of strikes in Australia, the *Times* this morning contains an article expressing amusement at the magnitude of the present struggle, and the power and pretensions of the labour leaders, as well as the extent to which the development of the conflict between capital and labour. It hopes that the strikers will receive a crushing defeat.

The Labour Federation is expected to comprise in a class organisation no fewer than three millions of workmen of the maritime class, such as dockers, sailors, colliers, stokers, and others more or less associated with shipping.

The movement is confidently regarded by its promoters as only the beginning of a scheme of labour organisation which shall embrace the associated labour of this class throughout the world in a policy of defence, not defence.

October 15th.

Consols have fallen 5/8, the closing price being 94 1/2. The market is nervous and unsettled. "Bears" are operating strongly.

Strange rumours are afoot to the effect that several large firms are in difficulties. The rumours, however, have not been confirmed.

M. de Freycinet proposes a maximum tariff against those countries having a hostile tariff towards French products, and a minimum tariff applicable to those countries favouring French imports.

A letter is published in the *Times* to-day appealing for contributions towards the equipment of the proposed Antarctic Expedition.

October 16th.

General Sossas, the new Prime Minister in Portugal, announced in the Cortes that recent events in Zimbezi render an accord with England more difficult than ever. He was unable to advise the ratifying of the Anglo-Portuguese Convention.

Owing to the advance in the prices of commodities consequent upon the operation of the McKinley tariff, almost a political revolution is threatened in the Western States of America. The members of the Republican party admit that the passing of the Act was a serious blunder.

October 17th.

The British South Africa Company has concluded a treaty with the natives for the cession of the Mafica country, in South Africa.

Portugal claims the territory ceded by the natives to the company.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the *Frankfort World*, dealing with the expulsion of the Jews from Russia. He considers that if the charges against the Jews be proved, steps should be at once taken to rouse the conscience of Europe against Russia.

October 19th.

General Booth, the founder and leader of the Salvation Army, will visit Australia shortly.

October 20th.

General Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army, has made public the scheme which has been under his consideration for some time past, and by which he proposes to effect the reclamation of the masses.

He asks for a million pounds with which to form farms near the city, and also in connection with them to organise colonies in some of the overseas dependencies of England. In the former establishments, of which there should be two, will be trained in practical work settlers who will thereafter proceed to the Army's overseas colonies.

Owing to the combination on the part of labour, and the systematic intimidation of non-union crews, it is said that the committee of the Shipping Federation are maturing a scheme for reprisals upon the labourers. It is contemplated to order the laying up of every vessel in every port of the kingdom. This step will necessarily involve the stoppage of mining and many other industries. It is stated that organisation to this end is rapidly being perfected, and when completed it will enable the committee to rely upon instantaneous action throughout the kingdom upon a given signal.

In anticipation of a crisis in the shipping trade, the gas companies are laying in large supplies of coal.

The whole of the employees of the Vienna Tramways Company, to the number of 3,000, have struck for an increase of wages.

It is stated that the South African Company occupy Mafusa.

It is also reported that three Portuguese gunboats have been ordered to Mozambique.

The irritation of the Portuguese is increasing.

October 21st.

The Sultan of Turkey has issued a Note to the Great Powers, in which he declares that he will defend Tripoli while he has a soldier left.

October 25th.

Three million forged reubles and notes and a number of seditious pamphlets have been discovered in a nihilist printing office at Odessa.

Two of the largest of the Atlantic Steamship Co. have resolved to look out the unionists. A severe struggle is expected.

The *Times* hints that the dockers' Union is on the verge of bankruptcy, and says that the employers and the unions measured their forces; and the right side won, but had unionism been triumphant the contest would have extended to England.

Later.

Two Atlantic lines of steamers trading from Liverpool have been laid up. There is said to be 60,000 tons of shipping involved.

The Clyde Shippers' Association declines to discuss the wholesale laying up of vessels.

October 29th.

The Committee of the Dockers Union state there are prospects of a peaceful acceptance of the revised scheme adopted by the Dockers Company.

The shipowners of Cardiff have resolved to lay up their ships in any case where the Seamen's Union interferes with the crew or with the working of vessels.

The steamer *Rockton* arrived to-day from the South Seas. She brings news that in an attempt made to induce native labourers at Suva (Fiji), to strike for higher wages, the leading spirit in the affair was a native chief named Timble, who was arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, after which the threatened strike collapsed. She also brings news that on the Island of Santo, in the north-west Hebrides, natives had killed and eaten a cobra named Hindoo, and his son, giving as their reason that the British man-of-war, which recently visited the island, carried away some of their tribe. H.M.S. *Royalist* was to leave Noumea on the 8th instant to punish the natives for the outrage.

BRISBANE, October 27th.

The strike in Brisbane, New South Wales, and Victoria is at an end for all practical purposes.

In Brisbane the marine officers are returning to work whenever an opportunity offers.

The miners of Lithgow, Lambton and Wallend have resolved to return to work to-day, and the seamen will shortly follow, independent of their leaders.

The Melbourne Trades Hall Council have determined to give the whole thing up, and get the men in all trades back as early as possible.

The Employers' Association warns the men that unless they return to work at once their places will be filled up permanently by free labourers, who are every day becoming more efficient.

The Pastoralists Union are considering the matter of organising free labourers to do all the shearing of Australia, and are registering the names of those who sheared under the free system this season.

October 28th.

The Council of the Federated Employers' Union in Queensland have affirmed their opinion that all workmen engaged during the strike should be retained and that they should be specially thanked.

October 29th.

The Directors of the New York Mint state that the price of silver has declined owing to the large stocks now in New York, the large quantity imported and the cessation of exports from San Francisco. The shipment for the past six months was 4,000,000 ounces less than for the corresponding period of last year.

SYDNEY, October 29th.

The strike trouble still continues in Sydney, where most inflammatory speeches were made at a mass meeting yesterday, and steps were taken to interview the Premier with the view of inducing him to force the Employers' Association to confer with the Labour Federation.

October 30th.

The strike in Brisbane is over. The wharf labourers, lightermen and marine officers have officially intimated their intention of returning to work. The other bodies are only waiting to follow after conferring by telegram with their fellows in the south.

The Marine Officers' Association in Brisbane has been dissolved.

WESTERN SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

October 18th.

The inhabitants of the founded districts on the western edge of this province are in so much better condition than they feared, that as yet we hear few complaints, even though there was gathered hardly any crop at all. It is a proverb of long standing that "it is not the year of famine which is to be feared, but the repeated famine."

There is, moreover, a little pellet of instruction in one of the words by which famine is most frequently described (*chün*). The meaning of short crops is not contained in the character itself, which merely denotes repetition, "the same as before." To say, therefore, that a year

is a "chün nien," is to observe that it is a repetition, that is, a previous experience, and as the previous experience which is at once the most impressive and the most common is that of a failure of the crops, the adjective has gradually taken the technical significance of famine. What a history of China in past ages is wrapped up in such a use of a Chinese character!

The water still continues slowly to flow out of the plain into the bed of the river, but these districts which are called "the bottom of the dish" have still from three to six feet of water, and are navigable for the small boats which have been launched in great numbers. The average country farmer, who has had no practice in navigating one of these craft, finds it no easy task, and many accidents occur, involving considerable loss of life. This is especially the case during a sudden rise of wind, when the boats, none of which have any rudders, are almost unmanageable. A few days since a fleet of such were returning from a fair, and a high wind blew them, thirty ft out of their track, obliging the passengers to spend the night where they chanced to be. Fishing for drowned crops in five these regions the principal occupation, and five men sometimes spend the whole day in dragging up as many stalks of *kaoliang* as on dry land a man could cut in two hours. Yet even on these terms, some boats which were built by a few individuals, in partnership, and which have been worked on shares, have returned to the owners a handsome profit, half the rescued stalks, &c., going to the boatmen.

The business of planting wheat has been prosecuted with the greatest earnestness. Where the ground is too wet to be ploughed, the farmer stands in the mud, and makes a scratch with a pick, dropping the seed in the mud. During the early days of the flood, the cattle of this whole region were disposed of at enormous sacrifices, and now when the land has unexpectedly emerged, there are very few animals to do the work. Whole teams of men and boys are to be seen harnessed to the seed drills, a sight hitherto very rare.

According to the testimony of the farmers, the crops, which so destructive of newly planted crops, will not touch wheat which lies exposed in the drill-rows, although if it is covered they will follow the plough and scratch it up. If this is a "true fact" it would seem to indicate considerable animosity toward the Chinese, on the part of the crows. These birds seem to be common all over China, and wherever they are found are apparently regarded as foes of the farmer; yet we never hear of any steps taken to injure the crows, beyond firing an occasional bird-gun at an unusually noisy flock, just as they settle for the night. The trees around every village abound with crows' nests, a dozen or more on a single poplar, and so far as we have been able to learn not a single nest in over disturbed. There is among the Chinese a mid superstition in regard to the evil influences of the crows, but it is said that this does not act as a deterrent to those who might be expected to attack it. Practically speaking, this bird is undisturbed, and what we should like to know is, why the number of crows is not a million times greater than it is. It is said that a single species of fish, if allowed to hatch all its spawn without the destructive influence of animate and inanimate enemies, would soon fill the Atlantic from edge to edge with one solid mass of codfish. In several millenniums of apparently undisturbed crow-life, why have not these birds choked the sky with blackness from the horizon to the zenith?

Reference is often made to the sale of women during times of famine in China, and it is well known that under such circumstances the trade is carried on upon a large scale. It is far from an ideal system, but it is rendered necessary by the conditions of Chinese social life, and it is not infrequently happens that the best thing which a man can do with his wife, no matter how well they may be suited with and to each other, is to sell her. A few days ago we received red cards constituting an invitation to the wedding of a lad about twelve years of age, who is the son of a woman sold in the famine of 1878. She has been very happy in her new home, and now, doubtless, in the possession of a married son and a daughter-in-law, but it is not strange if she sometimes casts longing thoughts to the home that she had before, and wonders what has become of the husband and children whom she was forced to leave. It would not have been "good form" to inquire at the wedding feast, how much was paid at famine rates for the mother of the bridegroom, but probably a number of the guests knew the figures perfectly well!

A few days since we met a man who had been ten years in the remote region known as Kirin, at a distance from his home of over three thousand li. In that sparsely settled country, almost anyone who knows characters will do for a school-teacher, and it is therefore much resented to by the indigent broken-down *literati* of Shantung, where, as the saying goes, there are more school-teachers than there are people who can read. Land is still very cheap in Kirin, and according to this informant, labourers get five or ten times as much pay as in Shantung, yet the emigration is small, compared with the land resources of Kirin and the density of the population here. During the famine of twelve years ago, such an emigration did take place on a considerable scale, but in ordinary years it is limited and sporadic. It is the peculiar genius of the Chinese to remain, in the phrase of Pope,

"Fixed like a plant on his peculiar spot,"
"To draw sustenance, propagate and rot."

because that peculiar spot is the only one which contains the graves of his ancestors, without which no business can be done. Until some check is put on the superstitious by millions of living men are pinned to the graves of their ancestors, from the standpoint of political economy there is, so far as we can see, no hope for China.

One of the common characteristics of this land seems to be the massing of particular industries in certain districts. Thus one district is famous for its carpenters, as Chichou in Chihli. Another sends out all the Punch-and-Judy shows for a vast region. Burners of brick-kilns come largely from Shenchou in Chihli. From such centres, the men who engage in these occupations swarm forth in every direction, yet always returning like bees to the old hives. As in the case of emigration to Kirin and to Kuangtung, the waste of time and of capital in marching back and forth every year, or every few years, is very great, but it is regarded as a necessary evil, like friction in machinery.

With the exception of cotton and oil, this part of China seems to produce very little which is a steady article of export, and in these two items the restrictions by variations, exactions *en route* are such as greatly limit the export. Considerable business is done in grain, wheat being sometimes exported to Tientsin by river, and quite as often grain comes higher from remote regions to place out the insufficient supply raised here. The year before last, when there was an extensive failure of crops throughout a large part of Shantung and Honan, much grain was brought in from Manchuria, and the firms dealing in it made heavy profits. As the wheat harvest drew near, the price of this "foreign" grain fell, and one of the leading establishments lost several hundred taels, on account of an important alteration in the ruling rates of grain, after having had been sent to Tientsin to place out the insufficient supply raised here. The year before last, when there was an extensive failure of crops throughout a large part of Shantung and Honan, much grain was brought in from Manchuria, and the firms dealing in it made heavy profits. As the wheat harvest drew near, the price of this "foreign" grain fell, and one of the leading establishments lost several hundred taels, on account of an important alteration in the ruling rates of grain, after having had been sent to Tientsin to place out the insufficient supply raised here.

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.,
(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

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SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL VEST AND PANTS.
WINTER MERINO VESTS AND PANTS.
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CARDIGAN JACKETS AND CHAMOIS LINED VESTS.
FANCY MIXED RIBBED FINGERING.
WOOL HALF HOSE, CASHMERE AND MERINO HALF HOSE.
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CASHMERE BICYCLING HOSE (Navy and Seal Brown).
SILK MUFFLERS, CASHMERE MUFFLERS.
RUGS AND MAUDS.
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JERSEYS, SWEATERS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)
Hongkong, 15th November, 1890.

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.

The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best market can provide. The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied. The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1890.

vaured to persuade him that this loss might have been wholly avoided by the use of the telegraph, from an office of which he is distant but a few miles. To elucidate the matter, a tariff of rates was given to him, and the simple means of using this valuable business adjunct was pointed out in detail. He seemed much impressed, and a wild idea that we had been instrumental in assisting the "march of civilisation" shed a mild radiance over the interview. A short timesince we met this merchant again, and took occasion to enquire into the telegraph business. He said that he had never used the line, and really had no occasion for it. He was not acquainted at the office, either at this end or the other, and as the phrase goes about a dog held a hedgehog, he did not know how to take hold. Besides, of what use, is a telegraph, albeit it gives right in front of one's door, when there is a system of messengers, which make the 500 ft to Tientsin in three days? There is no regular native letter office, but only special couriers sent whenever there is enough matter to make it worth while. All the letters which this firm will get for an entire year, will not cost them five dollars, whereas a single telegraphic message would cost one or two strings of cash. It would be necessary to keep a man at the telegraphic office all the time, to be sure of getting a message, most of all, as the merchant was not acquainted there. So he had no thought of doing otherwise than jogging on in the old way, as all the rest do, for this way he can understand, and with the other—well, he is "not acquainted."

On thinking over what the man said, we seemed to recall certain criticisms on the Chinese telegraphic administration, upon which criticisms our friend might have laid considerable stress, had he been more "acquainted" with the matter. We have decided hereafter not to try to introduce the telegraph where the people are "not acquainted" with its value.—*N. C. Daily News.*

TAIWANFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ANPING, 5th November, 1890.

Beyond hearing of the degradation that has fallen on the Governor we can learn nothing! What the avowed cause of this step is no one seems to know. Of course, there are no end of rumours, but these do not assume sufficiently definite form for me to repeat them. That two (some say three) Special Commissioners have arrived at Tamsui "to investigate affairs," seems certain, but there reliable information ceases. It is confidently asserted that His Excellency Liu will vacate his post—indeed they go so far as to say that he has already left his family. The Fiscal (Provincial Treasurer) is to see until the appointment is filled. The people are all rejoicing at the change, and we must hope that the next reign may straighten things up a bit. It is not impossible that Liu-ming-chuan may be suffering more for the misdeeds of his underlings than for anything he has personally done; but at any rate he is greatly to blame for letting these creatures have such pernicious influence.

The official in charge of the Camphor Bureau at Chip-chip has, they say, boiled leaving a declaration behind him that the monopoly of all the other high-handed acts in regard to this trade "was done by him on his sole responsibility, without orders from or reference to the Governor." It is generally asserted that this pennant fugitive will not find himself much worse off, peculiarly, for his self-abnegation. How this statement or confession can be made to tally with the innumerable official declarations and dispatches purporting to emanate from the Governor's Yamen, and under His Excellency's name and seal, perhaps the future may disclose, but at present it seems puzzling. Chi, who has lately Tong-shan *wei-yun* at this port, having previously been Chinese Minister to Spain, has been appointed Superintendent of the camphor trade and coal mines. He is an exceedingly clever and liberal man, well versed in foreign affairs and thoroughly up in foreign views. As to late misdoings in regard to camphor and *lu-hin* it is reported that he utterly refused to take office unless he was given *carte-blanc* to do as he liked. This being granted he at once abolished the Camphor Bureau. It may be that through China the difficulties will be adjusted. In the mean time the disturbances in the South have been come down and joined those in the North, establishing a stronghold in the Eastern Hills near Ban-Kim-Sim, whence they issue, to carry on their depredations. A more correct term for these so-called bands of brigands would be rebels, as they have really been called into existence and are recruited from the discontented people. The inhabitants of Tang-kang, a large port about 30 miles South of Takow, are fleeing to Lamby, an island lying just opposite their town, fearing the marauding times said to be approaching. The other day a missionary courier going to a northern state was set upon, seriously wounded, and robbed of all he carried, including several hundred dollars. In a word, the whole

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

GRACIE PLAISTED'S "MY SWEET-HEART" COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,

Today's Advertisements.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"THAMES".
Captain W. A. Seaton, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival here with the outward English mails.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [13]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"VERONA".
Captain F. H. Seymour, will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [13]

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSEM GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "CLYDE," Captain J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, VIA BOMBAY & SUEZ CANAL on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

Tees will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FARES and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [13]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE 4th competition for the SUBSCRIPTION CHALLENGE CUPS & RANGE SPOONS will take place on SATURDAY next, the 22nd inst., commencing at 3.30 O'CLOCK P.M.

Ranges, 200 and 300 Yards, 7 shots at each range. Entrance Fee 10 cents. Entries to be made on or before FRIDAY, the 21st inst.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

FRANK COLLINS,
for Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1890. [184]

Intimations.

IN THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT OF HONGKONG.

SUIT No. 4 of 1890.

DIEGO TORRES AND OTHERS, Plaintiffs against
The Peruvian Ship "SARA MERCEDES,"
Action for Wages.

FOR SALE, the Peruvian Ship "SARA MERCEDES," late *Mada Wilfrida*, as she now lies off Yau-ma-tei in the Harbour of Hongkong.

245 Tons Register.
Built of wood in 1868 and sheathed with yellow metal.

Dimensions:—
127 Feet Long,
26 Feet Beam,
12 Feet Depth of Hold.

Together with CHAINS, ROPES, BOATS and all other TACKLE, APPAREL and FURNITURE now on board.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Ship" will be received by the Undersigned until Noon, on SATURDAY next, the 22nd November, 1890.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Terms of Sale—Cash on acceptance of Tender, and the ship with all faults and errors of description to be at Purchaser's risk from that time.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned, or Messrs. DENNIS, and MOSSOP, Solicitors, Nos. 49 & 51, Queen's Road Central.

F. A. HAZELAND,
Master of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1890. [1570]

THE LAMAG PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, No. 6, Ice House Lane, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee, and Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1890. [1550]

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Adjourned Ordinary Annual Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at Noon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1890. [1551]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 24, Queen's Road Central, (Opp. the Bank of China). [1541]

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO & LABUAN.
REVENUE FARMS FOR 1891.

THE Government are prepared to receive Tenders for the following Farms for 1891:—
1. The Opium Farm, including the sole right to import raw or manufactured Opium for consumption in the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, and in the State or District of British North Borneo to which the Farm applies, and to prepare and sell and or to license others to prepare and sell Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dress.

The Regulations governing the Farm are contained in Labuan Ordinance No. 11, of 1873, adopted in British North Borneo, and in Notification No. 111 of 1889.

The Maximum retail prices allowed by the Regulations are as follows:—

Tada, Chees, Hoons. \$ c. Not more than 270
6 2 0 10.00
3 2 0 5.00
0 6 2 1.00
0 2 2 0.50
0 1 0 0.10
0 0 1 0.05

1 Ball ... 40.
Opium.

2. The Spirit Farm, including the sole right to import and to sell and or to license others to import and sell Chinese Wines and Spirituous Liquors of Chinese manufacture, and the sole right to sell and or to license others to sell and or to license others to sell all other Wines, Beer and Spirituous Liquors.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. VIII of 1889 and III of 1888.

3. The Pawnbroking Farm, including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Pawnbroking Establishments.

The Farm is governed by Labuan Ordinance No. III of 1888 as amended by Ordinance No. I, of 1873, and Notification No. 131, of 1889.

4. The Gambling Restriction Farm, including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Gambling houses, and to issue permits to Gamble.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. III of 1883 and VII of 1889 and Notification No. 103 of 1889. It does not extend to Labuan.

5. The Customs Farm, including the sole right to collect all Import and Export Duties, payable to Government viz:—On the East Coast—Export Duties on Rattan, Gutta, Wax, Birds-nests, Timber, and all jungle and sea produce. Import Duties on Tobacco, Spirits, Salt and Matches. On the West Coast—Export Duties on all jungle and sea produce, the same as for East Coast District. Import Duties on Salt, Spirits, Tobacco, Matches, Iron, Brass and Cloth.

6. The Blackan Farm, including the sole right to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blackan and or to license others to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blackan.

7. The Bird-nest Farm Darvel Bay, including the sole right to collect the Government Share of 70% on all nests from Madal and Segalong Caves.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the above Farms.

Each tender may be for one or more of the following Districts or places, and if the Farm of more than one of the Districts or places mentioned is applied for, a separate Tender should be submitted for each District or place viz:—

1.—The whole State of British North Borneo, extending from Siplong River in Padas Bay on the West Coast, to Sibucco Bay on the East Coast, and also the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, as regards the Opium Farm only.

2.—The East Coast District from Tanjong Inarutang to Sibucco Bay including Darvel Bay, Labak, Segut, and Sandakan Bays, Kinabatangan, Segama and all rivers within the District.

3.—The Simpoma District from Simpoma to Batu Tenagat.

4.—The West Coast District, from Tanjong Inarutang on the North to Siplong on the south, including Banguay and Balam-bangan Islands and also the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

5.—Kudat District.—From Tanjong Inarutang to Sampangang Point including all Rivers in Marudu Bay and the Island of Banguay and Balam-bangan.

6.—Gaya District.—From Sampangang Point to Bangawan River including Tampassak, Abang, Ambong, Salaman, Tanagan, Gaya Bay, Putatan, Papat, Kimanis and all Rivers south to and including Bangawan.

7.—Padas District.—From Kwalla Penyia to Siplong including Kilas, Padas-Damit, and Padas Besar and all Rivers south to and including Siplong; also including the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

8.—The Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies.—For the Opium Farm only.

Each tender should state the monthly payments for the year 1891.

Tenders for the Opium Farm for the whole State, and the Colony of Labuan or for the East Coast District and for the Spirit, Pawnbroking, Gambling Restriction and Customs Farm, East Coast or Sandakan, will be received by the Government, Secretary, Sandakan, on or before 30th November. All tenders should be under Seal and marked "Confidential Tender for Revenue Farm."

Tenders for the Farms for separate Provinces, such as Kudat, Gaya, Padas, Darvel Bay or Labuan will be received by the Officer-in-Charge of the Province or Colony on or before 15th of November.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Each tender should specify in full the names, residences, and occupation of the persons tendering, and should give similar information as to the proposed securities.

Persons who do not wish to tender in their own names may use a number of not less than 3 figures; but those doing so should send their true names with the number used in separate envelope, marked "Private," to the Governor at Government House.

All Farms are subject to the Laws and Regulations now in force, or which may from time to time be enacted or issued by Government concerning the same.

Any further information on the subject may be obtained from the Treasurer-General, Sandakan, or from the Officer-in-Charge of the different Districts or Stations, and from the Company's Agents in Singapore or Hongkong.

By His Excellency's Command,
L. BEAUFORT,
Governor's Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Sandakan, 21st September, 1890. [1402]

CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.
Other makes than our original Manufacture are now being sold.

The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. RAHTJEN himself, is HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark on open hand in red.

REJECT ALL OTHERS.
Agents in Hongkong,
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1575]

REJECT ALL OTHERS.
Agents in Hongkong,
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1575]

REJECT ALL OTHERS.
Agents in Hongkong,
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1575]

REJECT ALL OTHERS.
Agents in Hongkong,
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1575]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Pembrokehire	London	November 17th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Nizam	Bombay	November 17th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hector	Liverpool	November 18th	Butterfield & Swire.
Djemal	Marseilles	November 18th	Messageries Maritimes.
Prigga	Singapore	November 19th	Siemens & Co.
Oasa	London	November 19th	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
Falmouth	Liverpool	November 23rd	Butterfield & Swire.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Clyde	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Nov. 27th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Prometheus	Butterfield & Swire.	November 25th.
London, via Suez Canal	Kalaw	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	About Nov. 24th.
Marseilles via Suez Canal	Natal	Messageries Maritimes.	Nov. 20th, at noon.
Bremen and Ports of Call.	Braunschweig	Melchers & Co.	Nov. 23rd, at 11 a.m.
Flume, via Bombay, &c.	Melpomene	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Nov. 20th, at noon.
New York, via Suez Canal	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	O. & S. S. Co.	Nov. 22nd, at 4 p.m.
Suez, via Suez Canal	Belgic	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Nov. 25th, at 1 p.m.
Suez, via Suez Canal	City of Peking	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Dec. 6th, at 1 p.m.
Suez, via Suez Canal	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Suez, via Suez Canal	Cattian	Russell & Co.	Nov. 22nd, at 4 p.m.
Port Darwin, &c.	Port Darwin, &c.	Butterfield & Swire.	November 25th.
Calcutta, via Straits	Japan	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Nov. 19th, at noon.
Singapore, Havre, &c.	Oceana	Siemens & Co.	Nov. 24th, at 10 a.m.
Yokohama and Kobe	Pembrokehire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Nov. 22nd.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Hector	Butterfield & Swire.	November 21st.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Thames	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai	Thames	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Swatow	Haitan	Douglas LaPraik & Co.	Nov. 19th, daylight.

Intimations.

J. & R. HARVEY & Co.
DUNDEE DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky,
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky,
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky,
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt
Whiskies have for over fifty years com-

manded the largest sale in the English Market OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually.
For Prices and Samples, apply to
G. RENNIE STEWART,
12, D'Agular Street, Hongkong.

Sole Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1562]

PURE ICE.

IN from two to three minutes, by the "Pulsometer," Engineering Co.'s Champion Hand Ice-Making Machine.

NO FREEZING POWDERS REQUIRED.
Will Ice Carafes in one minute, and make Block Ice and Ice Cream, Ice Sparkling Wines, Soda Water, Beer, etc.

The No. 1 Machine is very portable and compact—Measurements 24" by 18" by 12".
The No. 2 Machine can be seen and tried, and prices ascertained at the Office, No. 12, D'Agular Street.

All Machines tested by actual Ice-making before delivery.

G. RENNIE STEWART,
Agent, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1563]

G. RENNIE STEWART,
MANUFACTURER'S AGENT AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
12, D'Agular Street, Hongkong.

AGENT FOR
J. & R. HARVEY & Co., Dundee
McKenzie, Driscoll & Co. Wine Shippers,
Jere de la Frontera, and Oporto.

Valencia Iron & Steel Co., Glasgow.
Pulsometer Engineering Co., London, Ice Machines.

Wilson & Baird, Engineers' Ironmongers, Glasgow.

Boyd & Robertson, Tweed Mills, Selkirk.
Clark Brothers, Tweed Mills, Galashiels.

Estimates given for supplying and fitting up Machinery for Mills and Factories.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists for all kinds of Engineering Machinery, Soda Water Machinery, Steam and Hand Sawing Machines and Wood Working Machinery, Bottling and Coking Machines, Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Lamps, etc., Canned Goods, Fish and Fifth Hats and Helmets, Palates, Oils, Varnish, Esmalte, etc., etc.

Samples of Wines, Spirits, Woolen Goods, Linen, Floor Cloth, Machinery, Belting, Leather, Rubber, and Patent Tanned Hides, Patent Scandinavian Belt Guides, Engine Packing, Rubber Sheets, Valves and Washers, etc., etc., can be seen and prices ascertained at the above address.

The Pulsometer Engineering Co.'s No. 1 Champion Hand Ice-Making Machine can also be seen and tried.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

WINTER TIME-TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.

8.30 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
10 to 11 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
1.10 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SATURDAYS.
NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [1602]

Gen. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.
Established 1880.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1890. [1576]

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.
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Established 1880.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1890. [1576]

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co., Ltd.,
16 Bund, Yokohama,
next door to
Farsant's Photographic Studio.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [1577]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:
9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st May 1890. [1578]

CARBOLEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle may be applied to Beams, Floors, Walls, Ceiling, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

While ants do not touch wood painted with Carboleum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 5 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [1579]

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
1, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather.

CABINETS from \$5 a dozen.
CARTE DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.
LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG